

GERMAN INFANTRY SURGES IN WAVES AGAINST ALLIES

Lloyd George Pleads for Unity in English Government to Meet Greatest Enemy Blow

"GET ON WITH WAR," SHOUTED AT ASQUITH

VIEWS VARY AS TO ASQUITH MOTION

And What Will Satisfy British Public in Case of Government vs. Maurice.

LYDD GEORGE CHEERED

As He Rises to Address House of Commons—Ex-Premier Asquith Explains.

"WE'RE WITH YOU," SAY ARSENAL WORKERS

(International News Service.) London, May 9.—The Woolwich arsenal workers have sent the following message to Premier Lloyd George: "We are with you because you are the people's premier and the symbol of victory. The Germans want you to go, but the workers don't. Your enemies are our enemies—damn them all."

(Associated Press.) London, May 9.—In the house of commons today former Premier Asquith denied that his motion respecting the Maurice affair was designed to obtain a vote of censure of the government, saying it was absurd to describe it as such. Should he find it his duty to censure the government, he said, he hoped that he would have the courage to do so in direct and unequivocal form. Premier Lloyd George was cheered loudly when he arose to speak. He said that he had been treated unfairly. It was the business of Gen. Maurice to come to the cabinet and point out where the ministers had made mistakes, he declared. Denying that the strength of the British fighting forces had been misrepresented as stated by Gen. Maurice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted the figures which he had given were taken from official records at the war office. Since that time he had made inquiries on this point, he added, and the figures were not inaccurate. The demand made by Mr. Asquith for a select committee was characterized by the premier as without precedent in the history of the house. During the time Gen. Maurice was in office and when he had access to information, and to the ministers themselves, Mr. Lloyd George said, he never challenged statements of the ministers. Same as Maurice's Figures. In regard to the comparison between the enemy and the allied force, the premier added, he was charged with misleading the public, but all the figures on which his statement was based came from Gen. Maurice's department. The statement that three British divisions were present in Egypt, he explained, was made at a cabinet meeting when Gen. Maurice was present and he never had corrected it. Regarding the extension of the British front, the premier went on, Gen. Maurice was at Versailles, but was not in the council chamber. He was in a building outside with others, assisting the council. The extension of the front of Gen. Gough's army, the premier declared, was never discussed at that council, and the extension was an accepted fact before the council met. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Lloyd George said, was reluctant to extend his line and so was the war cabinet. The extension, he added, was in response to very great pressure from France.

Commanders Agreed.

The premier quoted from documents from Gen. Maurice's department, dated nine days after the premier's speech, in which the statement regarding the relative sizes of the allied and enemy forces had been made, the quotation being to the effect that the combatant strength of the British army was greater than that of the Germans in January, 1918. Field Marshal Haig, at one time, was under the impression, Mr. Lloyd George declared, that the cabinet had taken the decision as to the extension of the line without his consent, but the imperial chief of staff had sent a memorandum explaining the matter. The military representatives at the Versailles council had examined into the proposals for the extension of the British line and had suggested a compromise, the premier stated, and the extension took place under an agreement between Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain, the French commander.

Drenched With Press Slop.

A judicial tribunal would have been best for an examination of the facts, said Mr. Lloyd George. It would have been short and sharp and have given a decision immediately. He added: "Since I have thrown myself into the vigorous prosecution of the war I

have been drenched with 'cocoa press' slop." The cocoa press is the Daily News group of newspapers controlled by Quakers, formerly the premier's strongest supporters. It was Gen. Maurice's duty, the premier asserted, to tell the ministers that he had never heard a syllable of the matter until he saw it in the newspapers. He would ask the house to give a judgment respecting it today. Asquith's Side. The former premier, Mr. Asquith, said he knew many of his friends had thought he had been faint-hearted in this matter and that there were persons other than his friends who thought of him as being devoured by impatience to resume office. "I am quite content," he added, "to leave judgment of that kind to the house and my fellow-countrymen." Unless an act of parliament were passed, he said, the tribunal of judges proposed for an inquiry into the Maurice affair would have no compulsory powers of any kind. He considered it far better to adopt the familiar machinery of a select committee from the house. The government's proposal for a court of honor amounted to an admission that an inquiry was necessary and that the matters raised were so serious that they could not be discussed even by a select committee. He asked whether the government still thought an inquiry was necessary or that the case could be considered with or without the presentation of secret documents. The suggestion was made by Mr. Asquith that an investigation be made by a no-party committee of five members which probably would be able to reach a decision that would be respected by the house and the country in two or three days. What is Alternative? "What is the alternative?" he asked. "Get on with the war," C. B. Stanton, a labor member, interrupted. This interjection was greeted with loud cheers. Mr. Asquith responded that the best way to get on with the war was to clear away misconceptions and misunderstandings which might have no foundation, but created doubt in the mind of every one. Mr. Lloyd George said Gen. Maurice in the absence of the chief of staff attended the cabinet meeting on the day after his (the premier's) speech. He was there on the following day, as well. He did not call attention to the fact that Gen. Maurice's statements were inaccurate. The premier added that he was in daily contact with the general on war business. They were constantly discussing the question of the extension of the front. Mr. Lloyd George said Gen. Maurice was an authority as director of military operations. The premier, in explaining the extension of the British front, said the French defense had to be assisted and it was agreed to leave the time and the extension to the commander in chief. At no time had the cabinet swayed an iota from the principle laid down by Sir William Robertson, chief of staff. There was an actual notification to the French authorities that the question could not be discussed in the absence of Field Marshal Haig. Controversies Distracting. The premier declared such controversies as the present one were distracting and paralyzing. "I beg that they may come to an end," he added. "National unity and the army are threatened. The Germans are preparing the biggest blow of the war, and I beg and implore that there shall be an end to this sniping."

London, May 9.—The intense interest in the crisis brought about by the letter of Maj.-Gen. Maurice is reflected in the morning newspapers. They give much prominence to the prospects of today's doings in the house of commons and the attitude of political parties toward the government and Gen. Maurice respectively, and speculate upon the probable outcome. The papers discuss the subject very fully. Opinion is general that if former Premier Asquith forces his motion to have a select committee investigate the charges made against the government by Gen. Maurice to a division, the government will obtain a majority, which some commentators believe will be substantial. However, views differ as to how far this will satisfy the public. Some hold that a verdict by the house of commons in support of the government will completely vindicate the government and crush what they call the intrigue of the Asquithian opponents. Others say that such a verdict will prove nothing except reluctance to oust the government at a critical moment, leaving the main question unaffected. Subject to Doubts. The latter view is voiced by the Daily Chronicle which, while predicting a parliamentary victory for the government, says this would indicate nothing more than reluctance by the commons at a moment of national peril to overthrow the ministry, while no definite and acceptable alternative exists. It adds that such a victory is a straightforward verdict on the merits of the case. The charges, it declares, ought to be disproved conclusively or the affected ministers ought to leave office. "As it is," concludes the Chronicle, "the government will continue in

GERMANS HURLED BACK IN PICARDY

Extension of British Line Carried Out Between Somme and Ancre Rivers.

TWO GERMAN DIVISIONS

Numbering 26,000 to 30,000 Men Employed in Attack Made Wednesday.

(International News Service.) London, May 9.—The British have again advanced their line on the Picardy front, east of Amiens. They also have driven the Germans back from parts of the allied line they penetrated on the Flanders front southwest of Ypres, the war office announced today. A strong counter-attack was made last night against the Germans in the La Clytte-Voormezele sector of the Flanders fighting zone, where the Germans, at heavy cost, had gained a footing at certain points on the British front line. The counter-attack was completely successful and the Germans were hurled back. The extension of the British line on the Picardy front was carried out between the Somme and Ancre rivers. A fighting took place yesterday in the region of Buquoy. Prisoners were captured. During the night further progress was made between the Somme and Ancre rivers. New positions in this sector were improved and several prisoners were captured. Hostile raids were repulsed in the neighborhood of Lens and Meris. The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity during the night in the Albert sector. Two German divisions (approximately 26,000 or 30,000 men) took part in the German attack yesterday morning. The Germans sustained heavy losses. There was local fighting around Buquoy (north of Albert) on Wednesday, during which the British captured thirty prisoners. German artillery developed great activity during the night around Albert.

power, but continue subject to doubts of the gravest character." The Daily Telegraph has no doubt that ministerial reply will be complete and crushing and says that if no vote of censure is passed, it will be a salutary warning to the spirit of personal factionalism and partisan bitterness. The Telegraph adds: "There has been more than enough of this employing of distinguished officers who have had differences with the government as stalking horses by the government's political enemies." Lloyd George's Safeguard. Fear is expressed by a section of the press hostile to Mr. Asquith that if the government falls the "old gang" will regain power. The Tory Morning Post, which voices this fear editorially, says elsewhere: "The house of commons will not kill Lloyd George. Asquith, premier. This has been Lloyd George's safeguard before and it will be his safeguard now." The Post also makes the suggestion that the unionist party might play a good part in the crisis by using its entire influence to force upon whatever party to take office should Lloyd George fall the best men without thought of party or politics. This suggestion is significant of the feeling which is reported to be growing among the conservatives that the time has come to supplant Lloyd George with a unionist premier. The Daily Mail, which strongly supports Mr. Lloyd George, says it is rumored that a considerable number of members are growing uneasy under the rule of the premier. They maintain that what is practically a unionist government should have a unionist leader, and it is believed a resolution of great political importance will be submitted to a meeting of the unionist party which is to be called before the Irish home rule bill is presented in parliament. Government Itself to Blame. The Daily Mail, although notwithstanding its support of the government, says editorially that the government have themselves to thank for the position in which they stand, having repeatedly shown timidity and weakness in dealing with high military and naval officers who have failed at their posts. It adds that the government might explain why Gen. Maurice was removed from the war office and whether he had a grudge to avenge. Regarding the withdrawal of Maj.-Gen. Maurice from the war office, the Times says he was "superfluous."

It adds it is understood that pending his appointment to a post in France the general was allowed to retain his pay and continue to work in collaboration with Maj.-Gen. Rattcliffe, his successor, as chief of military operations. Although the indications are that the government will, weather today's storm, it is interesting to note that for the first time in the history of the Lloyd George administration inspired animosities appear in that portion of the press which supports former Premier Asquith that in event of the government being defeated there exists "an alternative government ready to step into the breach."

FRENCH NAMED TO POST IN IRELAND



LORD FRENCH

OFFICIAL REPORTS

(Associated Press.) London, May 9.—By a counter-attack delivered last night by British troops, the Germans were driven from the portions of the allied front line they had entered on the Flanders front in the La Clytte-Voormezele sector, the war office announced today. Further progress was made last night by the British on the front east of Amiens between the Somme and Ancre rivers. Yesterday's attack on the Flanders line was carried out by two German divisions. Heavy casualties were inflicted upon them by the British forces. A new German attack was made this morning on the Flanders front north of Kemmel. The enemy pressed back the British line slightly at one point. The statement follows: "Successful counter-attacks launched by British and French troops yesterday in the La Clytte-Voormezele sector drove the enemy from the portions of the allied front line in which he had gained a footing during the morning and re-established the positions originally held by us. We captured several prisoners. "This morning the enemy again attacked north of Kemmel and succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at one point, where the fighting continued. Troops of two German divisions took part in the enemy's attack yesterday morning. Heavy casualties were inflicted on them by our artillery fire, as well as in infantry fighting, both during the attack and in the subsequent counter-attack. "Local fighting took place also yesterday at Buquoy, in the course of which we captured thirty prisoners. During the night further progress was made by us between the Somme and the Ancre. Our new positions in this sector were improved. Several prisoners were taken by us. "The raids were repulsed in the neighborhood of Lens and Meris. The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity during the night in the Albert sector."

French.

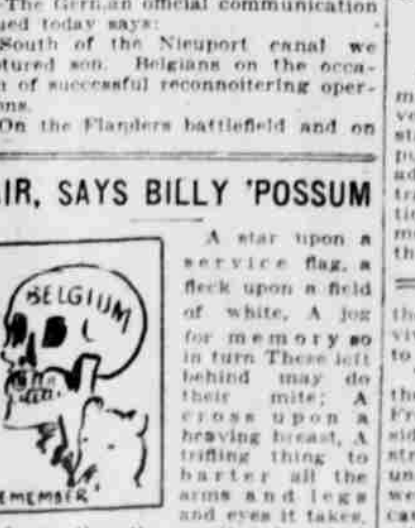
(Associated Press.) Paris, May 9.—Heavy artillery fighting on both sides of the Aisne river on the front below Amiens is reported in today's official communication. "Spirited artillery fighting occurred last night north and south of the Aisne. German patrols attempting to approach our lines in the region of Campelle St. Aignan were repulsed. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

German.

Berlin, via London, Wednesday, May 8.—The German official communication issued today says: "South of the Nieuport canal we captured one Belgian on the occasion of successful reconnoitering operations. "On the Flanders battlefield and on

FAIR, SAYS BILLY 'POSSUM

A star upon a service flag, a fleck upon a field of white, A jog for memory so in turn these left behind may do their mite; A cross upon a heaving breast, A trilling thing to harter all the arms and legs and even it takes. Yet deeper than the war it makes, And bluer than the blue takes, And truer than the heart it breaks is the spirit with the coil. The weather? Fair to-night and probably showers Friday with little change in temperature.



CANADIANS TAKE OUTPOST LINE

Strong Raiding Parties Inflict Casualties on Germans Southwest of Arras.

GUN ROAR REACHES DOVER

Detonations Heard Distinctly on English Coast From Across Sea.

(Associated Press.) Canadian Army Headquarters, May 9.—(By Canadian Press, Limited.)—Strong raiding parties of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick troops entered the enemy outpost line early yesterday at Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras. They inflicted many casualties on the Germans and took prisoners and two machine guns. Their losses were slight. Heard at Dover. (International News Service.) London, May 9.—Intense gun fire, accompanied by vivid flashes, could be heard on the southeastern coast from the other side of the North sea throughout the night, said a Dover dispatch to the Star today. The firing was heaviest between midnight and 3 o'clock and could be heard well inland. It was thought possible that Ostend was being bombarded again, although it was possible that the bombardment was raging on the Ypres front.

Abandon Plan to Bring Up Suffrage Measure

(International News Service.) Washington, May 9.—Confronted by the prospect of certain defeat, the advocates of women's suffrage this afternoon abandoned their plan to bring up the Susan B. Anthony resolution tomorrow, and decided to postpone action indefinitely. "FORWARD TOMORROW AND ECONOMIZE"

Captured Germans Say That Is Always Word of Command. Morale Low.

(International News Service.) Washington, May 9.—While some German prisoners, captured by the British, are convinced they are winning the war, others are depressed by the enormous casualties and their morale is low, dispatches to the British war mission today stated. Prisoners from the 19th division, captured on May 4, said that they had been unable to obtain rations since May 1, owing to the constant artillery fire and that the "iron rations" carried on them had gone bad. The dispatches today said the regiment appeared to be very discontented and prisoners said that desertion was freely talked of. The following letter, taken from a German prisoner on the Amiens front, dated April 12, shows the tenor of the German feeling: "We are awaiting the enemy. Nothing arrives, neither food nor munitions. The word of command is always 'forward tomorrow' and 'economize.' We have only forty-two rounds of ammunition left. In the neighborhood there are 500 dead horses, from which we cut pieces at night. What can one do otherwise? Hunger hurts. I never knew what it was like before."

Victim Enemy Ambush

American Patrol Near Toul Surprised by Germans in Silent Attack.

(Associated Press.) With the American Army in France, May 8.—An American patrol on the Toul sector fell victim to a silent enemy ambush some time last night. The Germans evidently used bayonets and the butts of their rifles. The American went out early in the evening and nothing further was heard of them until another patrol happened to cross the spot where the others had been ambushed. Not one shot was fired during the encounter, as far as was known.

TWO PLANES DOWNED WITHIN FIVE MINUTES

(Associated Press.) Paris, May 9.—Within five minutes on Tuesday Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, leading French aviator, brought down his thirty-third and thirty-fourth German machines and damaged another which undoubtedly will be placed to his credit. On Sunday he knocked out two other enemy airplanes, which have not yet been officially recorded. Nungesser, during three years of air fighting, has been wounded seventeen times and has served on fifty-two bombing expeditions. French aviation has suffered a great loss in the death within a few days of three aces, who, among them had accounted for more than forty-five Germans. Lieut. Chaput, with sixteen Germans to his credit, was killed Tuesday, while Sub-Lieut. Demoultre, with thirteen victories, was killed in the region of the Somme yesterday. Capt. Mleffre met death while directing an infantry attack from a very low altitude. He was struck by a machine gun bullet fired from the ground.

FRENCH HELP BRITISH TO RESTORE GRIP ON VILLAGE

British Headquarters in France (Via Ottawa), May 9.—Throughout yesterday the enemy pushed his attack in the direction of the northeastern slopes of Scherberg with great determination. At first he made several successive stages of progress, opening with an infantry attack launched at 9:30 o'clock under cover of an intense bombardment. It was directed against the right flank of the British northern army and overlapping the British junction with the French. An hour later, after throwing in several waves of assault troops, the Germans had gained a footing of considerable width on the British front line, and enemy parties had penetrated to Klein Viesestraet Cabaret. The situation at this time seems to have been rather difficult. Thenceforth, until the early afternoon, the Germans made vigorous efforts to get through the ridge wood. About 1:30, when the battle was still raging with unabated fury, the British still held the hamlet of Klein Viesestraet, but had been pressed back south of the wood, where the French were then holding the lion along the Wyverbeek. The Germans, continuing to throw in fresh troops, pressed the British back toward the western edge of the ridge wood and momentarily occupied the greater portion of this. Parties of British were still holding out in Klein Viesestraet and later the French helped to restore complete possession of this place.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LANDED A MAN

On Irish Coast, Where He Was Arrested by Government Officials.

(Associated Press.) London, May 9.—A German submarine recently landed a man on the Irish coast, where he was arrested by government officials. James MacPherson, parliamentary secretary to the war office, announced in the house of commons today that this man was in the Tower of London and would be court-martialed.

RUMANIA PARTITIONED BY HUNNISH CONQUERORS

(Associated Press.) Amsterdam, May 8.—According to an inspired communication printed in the Vienna press, copies of which have been received here, it is pointed out that under the terms of the Rumanian treaty, Austria will receive to the south of Cernowitz, capital of the crown land of Bukovina, a piece of Rumanian territory about 600 square kilometres in extent. Hungary's accession of territory will be 50,000 square kilometres of sparsely populated mountain country. Tennessee promises to play a big part in the nationwide war savings drive to raise \$2,000,000,000 next month, according to State Director T. B. Preston and Vice-Director Richard Hardy, who returned Thursday from Cincinnati, where the conference, under the leadership of Frank A. Vandenberg, national director, occurred on Wednesday. This state is called upon to raise \$47,000,000, and, as it already enjoys the distinction of being the leading war savings state in the south, the Chattanooga men are confident that the conference will be reached during the week beginning June 28 and ending on Independence day. The conference Wednesday took place at the Sinton hotel, and directors and representatives from every state took part. The plan of the campaign and explained the methods by which the money is to be secured. It is the plan of those in charge of the Tennessee campaign to secure pledges for the entire \$47,000,000 and then devote time to collect the money in the coming months. Among those present from this city was A. W. Main, of Washington, who is field secretary here. He expressed the confidence that Chattanooga would respond generously to the big drive and add more laurels to the city. Representatives from southern states present at the conference were: Judge Griggs, Florida; Hugh Richardson, R. L. Adams and J. P. Rose, of Georgia; T. B. Saunders, Louisiana; F. E. Guenter and J. D. Thomas, of Mississippi; E. E. Patton, Nashville; Samuel Harrison, Knoxville; J. W. Donnelly, vice-director of Alabama; P. U. Rea, South Carolina; Thomas R. Adams, Virginia; James E. Brown, Kentucky. During the course of the conference Mr. Preston, of the Tennessee organization, made an address and told of the fine work being carried on here.

LABOR DELEGATES VISIT BILLETTS ON TOUL FRONT

(International News Service.) With the American Army in France, May 9.—The United States labor mission which is visiting Europe arrived at American field headquarters on Wednesday afternoon and visited billets behind the Toul front, including those occupied by the Americans that took part in the battle of Selchey. The troops were down upon at attention for inspection. Members of the mission chatted with the troops and congratulated them upon their gallant fight. Upon their return to headquarters the visitors were guests of Gen. Pershing at dinner. The artillery firing has been normal, but there have been no infantry engagements on the Lunelville sector in the past twenty-four hours. The Germans sent over a number of gas shells.

FIGHTING SOUTH YPRES VIGOROUS

Hostile Machine Gun Fire Forces English Back Slightly at One Point.

HOLD ORIGINAL DEFENSES

On Voormezele-La Clytte Sector—Enemy Aviators Lose Seventeen Planes.

(Associated Press.) With the British Army in France, May 9.—Fighting was still in progress this morning near Viesestraet, on the front southwest of Ypres. At one time the British were forced back slightly by machine gun fire. All the rest of the original defenses, however, appeared to be again in the hands of the defenders in the Voormezele-La Clytte sector. Two Raids Successful. (Associated Press.) London, May 9.—Two successful raids in the past week with the capture of a few prisoners and also several hostile airplanes and bombardments are recorded in an official statement issued last night on British operations on the Italian front. British aviators, it is added, since the last report, have destroyed seventeen hostile airplanes and lost none. Important military targets in the rear of the enemy lines were bombed effectively.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR WAR SAVINGS DRIVE

Tennessee Called Upon to Raise \$47,000,000—Already Leads the South.

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